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dach and, after a longer or shorter course there, passes ventrad to the gray substance. Another portion passes directly through the substantia gelatinosa, ending in a network in the lateral cells of the anterior cornua; another portion to the column of Clarke and the posterior commissure.

The lateral group first passes longitudinally as the marginal zone of Lissauer, then ventrad through the zona spongiosa. The columns of Burdach consist of fibers from the intermediate group. The longer fibers pass from the lumbar roots to the cells of Clarke in the dorsal cord and a portion of the fibers pass from the cervical roots caudad to the same cell group, the major portion however passes to the nucleus of this column in the medulla. The Posterior Commissure contains: 1. fibers from the mesial and intermediate groups, medullated in embryos only 36 cm. long; 2. fibers arising from cells in the gelatinous substance of Rolando becoming medullated after birth. One difference between these results and those of other authors is that Lenhossék traces none of the fibers from the posterior roots into the anterior commissure.

*Zur Frage über Veränderungen der Nervencentren bei peripherischen Reizen.* S. SSADOWSKI. Dissertation, St. Petersburg, 1889. Russisch. Rev. in Neurolog. Centralbl, No. 15, 1889, by P. Rosenbach.

The question to be solved was whether pathological changes could be induced in a ganglion by the stimulation of its peripheral nerve. The experiments were made on dogs and rabbits. Ssadowski stimulated on one side of the body, the nervus ischiadicus, vagus, auricularis magnus, or intercostalis. The stimulus was either by faradization or ligature of the nerves. In the first case the stimulus was applied for fifteen min. daily through several weeks. In the last the ligature was applied for a period of from 7—70 days. The animals were then killed and a microscopic examination made of the nerve and the associated ganglion. The nerve trunk in the neighborhood of the ligature showed evidence of degeneration; that which had been electrically stimulated did not. On the other hand, the ganglion in both cases showed atrophic degenerative changes (consisting in vacuolization, coagulation necrosis, and shrinkage) of the nerve cells, and at times infiltration with lymphoid elements and distention of the capillaries. These results are explained by the author as degeneration following disturbance of nutrition which was in time caused by excessive stimulation.

*Further observations on the histology and function of the mammalian sympathetic ganglia.* W. HALE WHITE, M. D. Journ. of Physiology, Vol. X, No. 5, July, 1889.

The study of the superior cervical ganglia in the human adult and comparison of it with other forms led White to conclude some time since that in man at maturity these ganglia were functionless. (See abstract AM. JOUR. PSY. Vol. 1. p. 329.) In the present paper he concludes from a study of the same ganglia taken according to the age of the subject that there is a progressive degeneration of the cells from birth on. He has further examined the semilunar ganglia in a similar way and finds the same general relations all around that were determined for the cervical. In examining the thoracic ganglia they are found much more constant in size and in general more